

And we're judged, as a society, not by the way we treat the rich, the famous, the powerful, the all important. We're judged by the way we treat the innocent, and that includes kids and the elderly.

This legislation will help find those kids, the elderly, the disabled if they have the misfortune to disappear from home. And the amount of money being spent is almost nothing, considering how much money Congress has been spending lately, with \$5 million. But that \$5 million law enforcement can use to help find those kids.

So I would urge the adoption of this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly agree with the comments of my good friend from Texas, Judge POE. And he knows from practical experience what it means to a family when their loved one goes missing and then there is a positive outcome. And he's also aware of those situations that do not end on a positive note.

I also have the same experience in life, but fortunately, it's not due to a personal experience. But I just can't imagine how traumatic it must be for a mother or a father to be waiting at the bus stop for their child to disembark, and then that child is not on that bus. I can imagine the horror of waking up one morning, and my dear grandmother, who is mentally declining, has apparently been able to open the door and exit. And these are things that none of us wish on anyone.

And this bill, H.R. 1933, will hopefully add to the positive results that we have as we look for our missing children and our missing adults and the elderly.

And so, Mr. Speaker, having emphasized that I fully support this bill, I will yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1933.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

KOREAN WAR VETERANS RECOGNITION ACT

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2632) to amend title 4, United States Code, to encourage the display of the flag of the United States on National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2632

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Korean War Veterans Recognition Act".

SEC. 2. DISPLAY OF FLAG ON NATIONAL KOREAN WAR VETERANS ARMISTICE DAY.

Section 6(d) of title 4, United States Code, is amended by inserting "National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, July 27;" after "July 4;"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2632, the Korean War Veterans Recognition Act, would amend the Flag Code to include Korean War Veterans Day among the times and occasions for display.

Section 6(d) of title IV, the United States Code, states that the flag should be displayed on all days, but singles out a number of days for special recognition. Among those days are the birthdays of President Washington, President Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, and Veterans Day, to name a few.

It is more than appropriate that we add to this list Korean War Veterans Day. Doing so will provide a fitting reminder for all of us to remember and to honor the men and women who served so honorably in the Korean war.

The Korean war has been referred to as America's "forgotten war" because it came on the heels of World War II and was later overshadowed by Vietnam, but although fighting between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea lasted a mere 3 years, from June 1950 until July 1953, it was ferocious. At least 2.5 million people lost their lives.

The war brought the United States into battle with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. And with the Soviet Union having recently joined the United States in developing nuclear weapons, there was a very real concern that the war it might escalate into would be a nuclear conflict.

The Korean war cost more than 54,000 American lives in that 3-year period, almost as many as who died in the 16 years of the Vietnam war. In addition, more than 103,000 American soldiers were wounded in Korea.

It's more than fitting that this Nation remember and honor the service of our Korean war veterans, and this legislation will provide a poignant reminder of that service.

I especially want to commend my colleague, the gentleman from New York, the Honorable CHARLES RANGEL, for introducing this legislation. He is, himself, a veteran of the Korean conflict, having served in the Army from 1948 through 1952, and also the United States Civil War, which ended back in 1865. He served in that war as well.

And I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time. And I believe that my humor has gone over the heads of those who occupy the Chamber at this particular time.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I noticed that the gentleman from New York was a little concerned when he was informed that he served in the Civil War in 1865.

But be that as it may, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2632, the Korean War Veterans Recognition Act, amends the official Flag Code to add National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, which is July 27, to the list of days on which the American flag should be displayed.

In 1950, the North Korean military, with the aid of the Chinese, crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea. This act of Communist aggression was met by 22 countries who joined together to challenge one of the many threats that developed during the cold war challenge; a United Nations endeavor, but most of those troops were, of course, as always, from the United States.

Americans comprised the majority of that valiant force, and almost 2 million members of the U.S. military successfully drove back the North Korean forces in places such as Pork Chop Hill and the Pusan Perimeter. And during that war, 34,000 Americans never came home, 92,000 others were wounded.

Were it not for the immense bravery and sacrifice of the men and the women who served in Korea during those cold winters, even more of the world would have been denied prosperity and freedom behind the Iron Curtain.

In 1953, the Military Armistice Agreement halted the march of communism into South Korea. Today, as we once again confront a belligerent, nuclear-armed North Korea, once again backed by the Chinese, we owe it to the veterans of the Korean war and their families to honor their service by adding July 27, National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, to the list of days in which the Flag Code encourages displaying the Stars and Stripes.

As a cosponsor of this resolution, I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2632.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague and my mentor, Representative RANGEL, as much time as he may consume.

(Mr. RANGEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANGEL. I want to thank Chairman CONYERS and Mr. SMITH for allowing this bill to come on the floor. I want to congratulate Chairman CONYERS and SAM JOHNSON, who served in the Korean war, for participating and making this become a reality, and ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, as well as DIANE WATSON and PETER KING.

In 1948, millions of young people throughout these United States joined the military. We, some of us were sent to Fort Dix in New Jersey, and from there we went to Fort Lewis, Washington, to join the Second Infantry Division, the only division, actually, that was trained all over the world in order to be the one combat-ready division.

Sometime in June of 1950, we were alerted that the North Koreans had invaded South Korea. Most of us didn't even know where Korea was, but we were prepared to fulfill our responsibility as infantry people.

□ 1630

The 24th and the 25th divisions were stationed in Japan, and they were immediately sent to South Korea. The truth was that the North Koreans had driven them to the tip of the peninsula to such an extent that, when we arrived in July, there was some question as to whether or not we could land; but we did in what they called the Pusan Perimeter. We fought from that perimeter to the 38th parallel. As most of you know, General MacArthur landed at Icheon, and we had completely surrounded the enemy as we knew it, and moved up far beyond North Korea until we reached the tip of that peninsula, which was the Yalu River, which separated South Korea and North Korea from China. It was then that the Chinese entered this war and completely surrounded us and the entire Eighth Army.

We lost so many, so many American lives. So many Americans were captured. So much pain was caused to so many families and to so many communities. Now there are only 2 million of these veterans who are left, and 1,000 of us die every day. Notwithstanding the fact that in my lifetime, for most of it, I've known nothing but wars and that this one is just referred to as the Forgotten War, it just appears to me that this is the most painful because so many veterans have never really received the accolades for the sacrifices that they have made. Their families have suffered so much.

So this is just a small way for America to be able to say that we don't know how many conflicts there will be for which we will have to call on our young people to defend our great Nation or the principles for which we stand, but I think this is the least that we can do to have our flag to commemorate this so-called armistice that took place on July 27 so that we will know that, in the hearts of all Ameri-

cans, there were people who made these sacrifices and that America is thankful for it.

So, Mr. JOHNSON, I appreciate the fact that we have brought this to the floor. I do hope that the veterans who are left who fought in Korea and, more importantly, that their families and communities know that our Nation is saying thank you.

I rise today to speak on my bill, the Korean War Veterans Recognition Act. This bill is important not only to our nation's commitment to defending freedom across the world especially in these times of global conflict.

I would like to thank Chairman CONYERS and Ranking Member LAMAR SMITH of the Judiciary Committee for their work in getting this bill to the Floor today. I also want to thank the original cosponsors: Chairman CONYERS and SAM JOHNSON, who both served in the Korean War, and ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, DIANE WATSON, and PETER KING.

This straightforward bill honors the 6.8 million Americans who served during the Korean War period, and those who paid the ultimate sacrifice, by adding National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, July 27th, to the list of dates on which our American flag should be especially displayed.

By recognizing the Armistice Day—the day on which the Korean War unofficially ended, ensuring South Korea's independence and democracy—this bill promotes an annual reminder of the sacrifices made by our military men and women during the war period, including the 54,246 U.S. deaths and more than 8,100 POW/MIAs in the three short years that the Korean War lasted.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROWN).

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I thank my friend, Judge POE, for yielding a couple of minutes to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to rise in absolute support of this bill. The Korean war has been called the Forgotten War. The Vietnam war is the war of forgotten veterans. I served in the Marine Corps. I actually had a commission in the Navy and, later on, in the Air Force. As one who believes in the Constitution as our Founding Fathers meant it when they wrote it, I know that national defense is the number one issue that this Congress should focus upon more so than anything else, and we ought to give—it is right to give; it is due to give—recognition to these brave men and women who were engaged in the conflict in Korea.

We signed an armistice with the Koreans, and technically, we're still at war there. We still have veterans who are missing in action from many wars. We still have veterans who are stationed all over this world in an effort to maintain freedom in America. So it's absolutely critical that we recognize our veterans, not only from the Korean war but from all wars, whether it's World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Desert Storm, Iraqi Freedom, or the war that's ongoing in Afghanistan.

I hope that America will pause and will thank the service men and women who have put on a uniform, who have

given their time, their efforts, their limbs, their eyes, their lives to protect freedom in America.

So I congratulate the Members who have brought this very important legislation to the floor. I thank my friend Mr. RANGEL from New York for his service to the Nation. I thank all members of the military for serving this Nation. I very ardently support this.

I appreciate, Judge POE, your yielding me some time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Korean war is an odd sort of name in that it was first never called a "war." Back when men went to Korea, for some reason, somebody in the press decided to call it a "conflict" like it's a street fight or something, and because of that, I don't think that the Korean war veterans have received the recognition that they deserve.

This was a hard-fought, bloody, cold war where 34,000 Americans died and where 92,000 others were wounded. Because of history, those folks who served, and as my friend from Georgia has pointed out, we still have men and women in Korea who are protecting those borders between North and South Korea. Still, technically, those two countries are at war with each other because there was never a treaty; there was just an armistice.

We should give those people the recognition they rightfully deserve, because that was the first battle, the first war, where the free West met the Communist and was successful in defeating communism in Korea. We let people know we will fight wherever we need to go throughout the world to prevent communism from spreading. The men and women who served in Korea, who rightfully did that and who honorably did that, should be recognized.

I'm glad to see that we have finally built them a memorial on the Mall, the Korean War Veterans Memorial, a great tribute with the other memorials that we have, the World War II Memorial that we have and the Vietnam Memorial.

So this legislation is important. It's important that we, as Americans, remember our history and that we rise to a level where we understand that all of those veterans, that all of those men and women who served, deserve the rightful recognition for what they did for America when they were called to do so.

With that, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. I would yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my dear colleagues, Chairman RANGEL and Judge POE out of Houston, Texas, and also my friend from Georgia, Dr. BROWN—or Bron. I call him "Congressman," but we have a great relationship, and I enjoy his fellowship. I wish

to associate myself with the comments of all three of these gentlemen.

It's rather ironic that 56 years after the Korean War ended we are on the verge of, perhaps, another Korean war, and I don't think that the times could be more tense in South Korea than they are now. I had the opportunity to visit about 6 months ago, and the mood and the heavy feeling of impending war will remain heavily etched on my heart. I am hopeful that this administration can lead us and can lead the world out of this conflict.

This is just one of many, but I will tell you my personal experience as a young boy. I didn't get challenged too much, but whenever anyone did step to me, I would have to take defensive action. If I had my hands tied behind me, that would not be a fair fight, and if I had not been working out a little bit and if my muscles had not been in shape, I would not have been able to handle the conflict or deter it.

Mr. Speaker, I will report to you that I only had about 10 fights and lost only one, and I'll tell you that those were the things that helped me to ward off any future belligerence.

Certainly, in this country and in this world, we would be remiss as a Congress, as a legislative branch, if we did not prepare for the worst. With respect to our defense, it means that we have got to have a strong military and one that is well equipped to meet whatever the challenge may be. We cannot assume that there will not be another Cold War, because you could not assume, at the end of World War II, that the Chinese and the Russians would get together and gang up. I did not know that for sure, and then, boom, it happened.

Things are unexpected. It seems like, every 50 years, there is something big that happens, and we're at 56 years now. We simply cannot afford, as a Nation, to be caught without our defenses as tight as they can be. That means our firepower, our sea power, our power in outer space, our cyberspace, and our infantry. All of these aspects of our defense have to be up to par, so I am happy to serve on the Armed Services Committee where I can be a spokesperson and a proponent of making sure that this country remains strong.

I want to thank all of the veterans. My dad served in World War II, and today, he is 86 years old and is not doing too well, but I am proud of him serving his country, and I am proud of every other serviceman and -woman who has served this country. I look forward to a peaceful world; but if not, we have to do what we have to do.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2632.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1645

FRANK MELVILLE SUPPORTIVE HOUSING INVESTMENT ACT OF 2009

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1675) to amend section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act to improve the program under such section for supportive housing for persons with disabilities.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1675

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Frank Melville Supportive Housing Investment Act of 2009”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, wherever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, section 811 or any other provision of section 811, the reference shall be considered to be made to section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013).

SEC. 2. TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH CERTIFICATE FUND.

(a) TERMINATION OF MAINSTREAM TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—Section 811 is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking the first subsection designation and all that follows through the end of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(b) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary is authorized to provide assistance to private nonprofit organizations to expand the supply of supportive housing for persons with disabilities, which shall be provided as—

“(1) capital advances in accordance with subsection (d)(1); and

“(2) contracts for project rental assistance in accordance with subsection (d)(2).”; and

(B) by striking “assistance under this paragraph” and inserting “Assistance under this subsection”;

(2) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (4); and

(3) in subsection (l), by striking paragraph (1).

(b) RENEWAL THROUGH SECTION 8.—Section 811 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(p) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SECTION 8 ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated for tenant-based rental assistance under section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)) for persons with disabilities in fiscal year 2010 the amount necessary to provide a number of incremental vouchers under such section that is equal to the number of vouchers provided in fiscal year 2009 under the tenant-based rental assistance program under subsection (d)(4) of this section (as in effect before the date of the enactment of the Frank Melville Supportive Housing Investment Act of 2009).

“(2) REQUIREMENTS UPON TURNOVER.—The Secretary shall develop and issue, to public housing agencies that receive voucher assistance made available under this subsection and to public housing agencies that received voucher assistance under section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)) for non-elderly disabled families pursuant to appropriation Acts for fiscal years 1997 through 2002 or any other subsequent appropriations for incremental vouchers for non-elderly disabled families, guidance to ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, such vouchers continue to be provided upon turnover to qualified persons with disabilities or to qualified non-elderly disabled families, respectively.”.

SEC. 3. MODERNIZED CAPITAL ADVANCE PROGRAM.

(a) PROJECT RENTAL ASSISTANCE CONTRACTS.—Section 811 is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(2)—

(A) by inserting “(A) INITIAL PROJECT RENTAL ASSISTANCE CONTRACT.—” after “PROJECT RENTAL ASSISTANCE.—”; and

(B) in the first sentence, by inserting after “shall” the following: “comply with subsection (e)(2) and shall”;

(C) by striking “annual contract amount” each place such term appears and inserting “amount provided under the contract for each year covered by the contract”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(B) RENEWAL OF AND INCREASES IN CONTRACT AMOUNTS.—

“(i) EXPIRATION OF CONTRACT TERM.—Upon the expiration of each contract term, subject to the availability of amounts made available in appropriation Acts, the Secretary shall adjust the annual contract amount to provide for reasonable project costs, and any increases, including adequate reserves and service coordinators, except that any contract amounts not used by a project during a contract term shall not be available for such adjustments upon renewal.

“(ii) EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.—In the event of emergency situations that are outside the control of the owner, the Secretary shall increase the annual contract amount, subject to reasonable review and limitations as the Secretary shall provide.”.

(2) in subsection (e)(2)—

(A) in the first sentence, by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, except that, in the case of the sponsor of a project assisted with any low-income housing tax credit pursuant to section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or with any tax-exempt housing bonds, the contract shall have an initial term of not less than 360 months and shall provide funding for a term of 60 months”; and

(B) by striking “extend any expiring contract” and insert “upon expiration of a contract (or any renewed contract), renew such contract”.

(b) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—Section 811 is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking the subsection heading and inserting the following: “PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS”;

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph:

“(1) USE RESTRICTIONS.—

“(A) TERM.—Any project for which a capital advance is provided under subsection (d)(1) shall be operated for not less than 40 years as supportive housing for persons with disabilities, in accordance with the application for the project approved by the Secretary and shall, during such period, be made available for occupancy only by very low-income persons with disabilities.

“(B) CONVERSION.—If the owner of a project requests the use of the project for the direct